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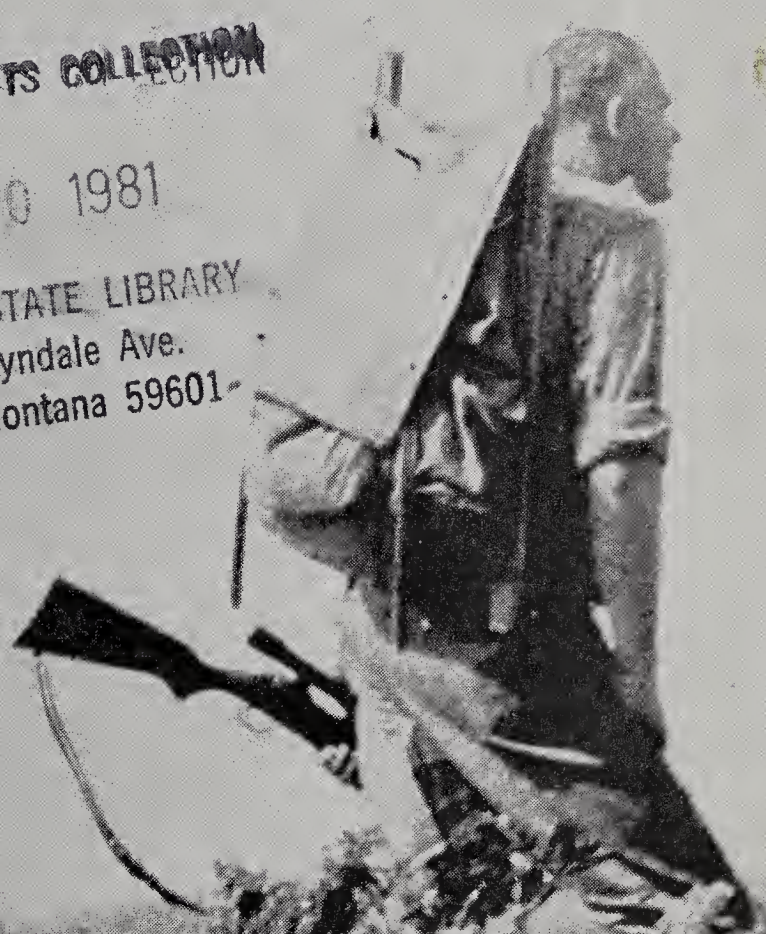
Hunting & Fishing

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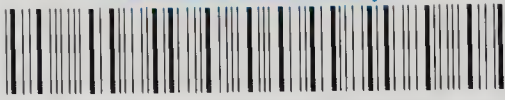
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Everything for the Sportsman

Whether you thrill to the whirr of a ruffed grouse breaking from a willow clump, the bugling of a bull elk, or a tussle with a tackle-busting rainbow, Montana has something to offer. With a variety of fish and game that is tops, the sportsman can find almost anything that his heart desires.

But there is more than wildlife alone to attract the outdoorsman. Scenery is unequalled for breathtaking beauty, streams are clear and pure, and from the vast prairies of eastern Montana to the rugged peaks of the western section, one can enjoy lots of elbow room.

This state has an area of 147,138 square miles. The far eastern portion is prairie and badlands and here are found antelope, deer, sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and warm water fishes. This is also an area of fossil deposits, and the picturesque badlands form an interesting background for the hunter, fisherman, and photographer.

In western Montana, rugged snow-capped peaks, rolling hills and broad valleys are the homes of elk, moose, white-tailed and mule deer, mountain goats and sheep, black and grizzly bear, rainbow and brown trout, and other cold-water fishes.

Now let's consider where you can go to find that special kind of hunting or fishing. But remember there are many factors that will influence your trip. You may or may not be lucky, but getting a limit of fish or game isn't the really important thing. It's getting out that counts—breathing that fresh Montana air and smelling coffee and bacon on the crisp morning breeze—man, that's living!

Montana's Wildlife

One of the Treasure State's greatest treasures is its wealth of wildlife. From the eastern prairies and badlands to the rugged mountains of western Montana (home of the mountain dwelling animals) and in the crystal waters pouring out of the Rocky Mountains, this wealth is intended for the enjoyment of all.

In Montana, the observant traveler, sportsman and camera enthusiast will see . . .

Big Game . . .

Moose, Elk, Mule Deer, White-tailed Deer, Antelope, Mountain Sheep, Mountain Goats, Grizzly and Black Bear.

Game Birds . . .

Sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, Franklin's grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasants, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, wild turkey, and an occasional ptarmigan.

Game Fish . . .

Cutthroat, rainbow trout, golden trout, Dolly Varden (bull trout), brown trout (Loch Leven), eastern brook, mackinaw (lake trout), grayling, kokanee (sockeye salmon), whitefish, sandpike (sauger), walleye pike, northern pike, bass.

Other fish that are popular with many Montana fishermen are yellow perch, bluegills, catfish, and ling.

Fur-Bearing Animals . . .

Beaver, mink and muskrat may be trapped with proper licenses and at certain times of the year. In addition, fisher are found in the state but are protected, while marten and Canada lynx are trapped during years of abundance.

Other Animals . . .

Coyote, wolverine, mountain lion, bobcat, weasel, badger, skunk, raccoon, red fox, porcupine, and a variety of smaller animals.

SUMMARY OF TYPES OF LICENSES AND FEES (NOTE AFTER APRIL 30, 1964 REVISIONS IN MONTANA'S LICENSING SYSTEM WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE—See page 4 for the license revisions.)

Class A Resident Bird and Fish	\$ 3.00
Class A-1 Resident Big Game (Must be holder of the above)	3.00
Class A-2 Bow and Arrow Permit (Special Pre-Gun Season)	2.00
Class B Non-Resident Fishing License (entire season)	10.00
Class B-1 Non-Resident Game Bird License	25.00
Class B-2 Non-Resident Big Game, Bird and Fishing License	100.00
Class B-3 Non-Resident 6-day Limited Fishing License	3.00

Special Licenses: (Limited Numbers In Most Areas)

Moose	25.00
Mountain Sheep	15.00
Mountain Goat	5.00
Non-Resident Antelope	20.00
Non-Resident Deer	20.00

**AS OF MAY 1, 1964 THE FOLLOWING LICENSES WILL BE REQUIRED
UNDER MONTANA'S REVISED LICENSING SYSTEM:**

Class A Resident Fishing.....	\$ 3.00
Class A-1 Resident Bird and Bear.....	2.00
Class A-2 Special Bow and Arrow (Pre-Gun Season).....	2.00

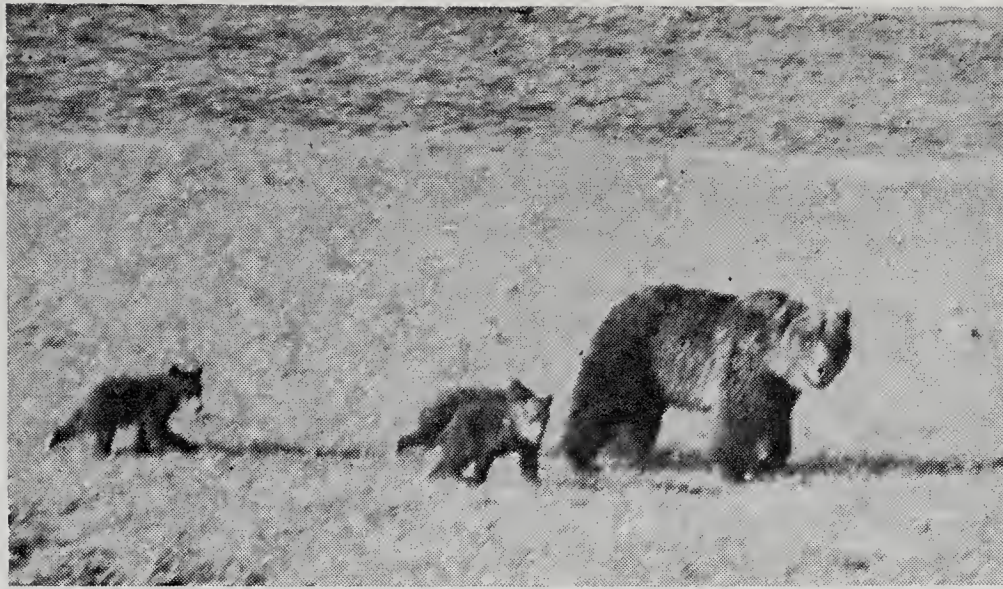
(One must first hold a Class A-1 license in order to purchase
a Class A-2, A-3, A-4, or A-5 license).

Class A-3 (must also hold A-1) Deer A.....	1.00
Class A-4 (must also hold A-1) Deer B.....	1.00
Class A-5 (must also hold A-1) Elk.....	1.00

SPECIAL LICENSES (Must also hold A-1)

Antelope	\$ 1.00
Moose	25.00
Goat	5.00
Sheep	15.00

COST OF NON-RESIDENT LICENSES WILL REMAIN THE SAME AS
LISTED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AN ADDITIONAL \$1.00 FEE FOR
HOLDERS OF THE BIG GAME LICENSE WHO WISH TO ENTER AN-
TELOPE DRAWINGS. THE \$1.00 ANTELOPE FEE IS REFUNDED IF THE
APPLICANT IS NOT SUCCESSFUL IN GETTING AN ANTELOPE LICENSE.



If You Want to Go . . .

Hunting, Fishing, or Boating

Children under 15 years of age are not required to have a license to fish. However, **all persons must have a license to hunt game birds and animals.**

Resident citizens of Montana 70 years or older need not purchase a game bird and fishing license to hunt game birds (excepting a license needed for wild turkey) or to fish in Montana. They are, however, still required to purchase a Federal duck stamp if they wish to hunt waterfowl and a big game license to hunt big game. The class A-1 license will be prerequisite to the big game licenses after April 30, 1964.

No big game hunting license shall be issued to any resident under the age of 18 years unless he has a certificate of competency issued by the Montana Fish and Game Department. This certificate is not required of non-residents.

Military personnel who are assigned to duty in Montana and their spouses may apply for resident licenses after a period of 30 days within Montana and upon presentation of assignment orders from the proper Unit Commander.

Aliens may purchase non-resident licenses.

Hunting and fishing licenses may be purchased at nearly every town in the state. They are usually on sale at sporting goods or hardware stores. They may also be purchased directly from the Montana Fish and Game Department in Helena, either by mail or in person.

Persons applying for any license by mail, wire or telephone, must include in the application: Full name, street and number, city and state, occupation, age, height, color of eyes, color of hair, and weight.

No license is required to fish in either Yellowstone or Glacier National Park. Hunting is not allowed in National Parks. National Forests, Wilderness, Wild and Primitive Areas are open to hunting and fishing under Montana Fish and Game Commission regulations, seasons and bag limits.

Please refer to the current year's hunting and fishing regulations for the bag limits, seasons, and other information.

Non-Resident Big Game License (Class B-2) \$100.00: This license permits the holder to take one or more deer, one elk, and one bear (either grizzly or black bear), and to fish or hunt game birds(excepting turkeys). An exchange coupon is attached which entitles the holder to enter into the antelope drawing at no extra cost. This license also permits the non-resident to apply for special licenses on moose, mountain sheep and mountain goats by including required fees. **Beginning the 1964 season (after April 30, 1964) there will be an additional charge of \$1.00 for an antelope license.**

Montana's general big game hunting season opens on October 15 if that date falls on Sunday; otherwise, the season opens on the first Sunday following October 15. The season lasts 30 or more days. In addition, other seasons open as early as September 15 and last until late February in some areas. Guides are not required in Montana and there are no restrictions on caliber for rifles used in big game hunting.

Regulations and Maps—Hunting and fishing regulations and maps showing open areas, seasons, dates, closures and other pertinent information are available free of charge. These may be obtained by writing the Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana.

Special Season Hunting—For holders of special licenses only.

— Cost of License —

Note—Amounts listed below are in addition to the regular big game license fee. In the event that an applicant is unsuccessful in obtaining a special license, the special fee is refunded. However, state law prohibits refund on the regular big game license.

Moose.....	\$25.00	Mountain Goat.....	\$5.00
Mountain Sheep			\$15.00

Licenses for all moose, and for mountain sheep and mountain goats in most areas are allocated through machine drawings. Holders of moose or mountain sheep licenses may not obtain another license in a limited area for a succeeding 7-year period if the license holder is successful in bagging an animal. In the case the hunter is unable to hunt or does not shoot an animal on his special license, he is not bound by the 7-year waiting period provided he sends his prior, unused license with his current application for the special license drawing.

NO MORE THAN 10% OF THE TOTAL SHEEP, MOOSE, AND GOAT LICENSES ALLOTTED MAY BE ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT APPLICANTS DURING ANY SINGLE LICENSE YEAR.

Twenty dollar licenses for deer are issued to non-residents on a quota or allocated basis for some hunting areas and on an unlimited basis for other hunting areas. Only one \$20 deer license may be issued to an individual during a license year and only one deer is allowed on each license.

Twenty dollar antelope licenses may be allocated for specified hunting areas. These special antelope licenses are issued only if all licenses have not been taken during the drawing from resident and non-resident Class B-2 license holders. Twenty dollar antelope licenses must be obtained from the Helena office unless otherwise specified in hunting regulations. Applications for \$20 antelope licenses must be submitted no later than the deadline date which appears on the hunting maps (mid-August). Only one \$20 antelope license may be issued to an individual during a license year and only one antelope is allowed on each license.

Application blanks will be mailed with regulations describing areas, numbers of licenses to be issued, seasons, and other pertinent information.

Bow and Arrow Hunting (Special Season) . . .

Bow and Arrow Stamp (Special Season).....\$2.00

(The above fee is in addition to the amounts charged for the regular big game license).

After April 30, 1964 the stamp cost for residents will be in addition to cost of the bird and bear license and the license for the big game animal being hunted.

The Montana Fish and Game Commission is authorized to designate an archer's deer, elk, and antelope season which is opened prior to the opening of the general or regular big game season in specified areas of the state.

Regulations governing this type of hunting are included in the hunters map, available in July.

During the archery season, the use of firearms to aid or assist any person in the hunting or killing of any game animal or bird is strictly prohibited.

Archers must use a non-mechanical bow of not less than 40-pound pull, capable of projecting an arrow 150 yards. The arrow cannot be less than 24 inches in length and must have a steel cutting head not less than one inch in width.

The use of any crossbow or mechanical bow to hunt or kill game animals and birds is prohibited at all times.

Archers may use the bow and arrow for hunting during any regular open season on big game animals if they possess a valid big game license and wish to compete with the weapons used by other big game hunters.

No license is required to hunt mountain lions, bobcats, wolves, coyotes, weasels, skunks, raccoons, red foxes, woodchucks, rabbits, hares, badgers, porcupines, prairie dogs, or ground squirrels (gophers). These



animals may be hunted by any one at any time of year. There are no restrictions on numbers that may be taken.

Upland Game Birds . . .

Montana has a wonderful variety of upland game birds which include sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ring-necked pheasants, chukars, Hungarian partridge, turkeys, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse (fool hen) and ruffed grouse.

Seasons and bag limits on sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse and ruffed grouse are usually established by August. Regulations vary from year to year depending upon conditions in the field. Upland game bird hunting usually runs from mid-September to mid-October.

Regulations covering ring-necked pheasant, chukar partridges, Hungarian partridges are usually set in September and opening date is usually late in October. Annual regulations will stipulate the type of firearms that may be used for hunting various species.

Migratory Waterfowl . . .

Regulations governing migratory waterfowl are established by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service although each state is allowed to select its own season dates within certain limitations set up by the federal government.

Information on Montana's migratory waterfowl season may be obtained after August 15 by writing the Montana Fish and Game Department in Helena. The waterfowl season usually opens in October and closes some time before the end of the year. A federal duck stamp must be purchased by waterfowl hunters and waterfowl hunters must use a

shotgun no larger than 10 gauge with no more than three shells (one in the chamber and two in the magazine). Dogs are desirable to avoid loss of crippled birds.

BOATING

Boats driven by machinery of more than 10 horsepower must be registered and numbered. A visiting boat requires no registration for a period of 90 days, provided the craft is already properly registered and numbered by the U. S. Coast Guard or by another state having a federally approved numbering system.

Regulations require all boats to carry one Coast Guard approved life-preserver readily accessible for each person on board. All children 12 years of age or younger must WEAR such life preservers while the boat is in motion **if** the boat is under 26 feet in length.

Running lights are required during hours of darkness. Coast Guard approved fire extinguishers or a Coast Guard approved fixed fire extinguishing system shall be carried by all motorboats except those motorboats which are of open construction, less than 26 feet in length, powered by outboard motors, and not carrying passengers for hire.

Navigation rules of the road are required to be observed while the boat is in operation on Montana waters. Boats must not be operated in a reckless or negligent manner or at excessive speeds. They are prohibited from approaching fishermen or swimming areas marked by red and yellow buoys. Boats must not be overloaded or overpowered.

Water-skis shall not be used in a reckless or negligent manner and water-skiing shall not be engaged in during hours of darkness.

GAME TAGS

Game tags are a part of the regular big game license and also all special licenses. Montana law requires that these tags be detached from the license after proper completion (hunter's name, address, etc.) and be immediately affixed to the carcass of the game animals for which the tag was issued (i.e. elk, deer, etc.)



Fishing



Fishing Is Good

Where to Catch 'Em

Montana's vast and beautiful outdoors provides fishing in abundance, not only in numbers but also in variety of fish. In the following paragraphs are very brief descriptions of the major watersheds of the state and of the species of fish which are likely to be found therein.

Montana is traversed by four major streams—the Yellowstone, Missouri, Kootenai and Clark's Fork of the Columbia. These streams with their many tributaries and hundreds of connected lakes, offer to the angling enthusiast a diversity of fishing that can be found in few other places in the United States.

Yellowstone River

The Yellowstone River watershed—the most southerly and easterly drainage, as well as one of the largest, offers such a variety of fishing that it would take many pages to describe all of its waters in detail.

The headwaters of this river are in Yellowstone National Park and it flows into Montana in a northeasterly course until it crosses the boundary line between Montana's Richland County and North Dakota. It joins the Missouri River a few miles after crossing into North Dakota. In many of its headwater streams, especially those originating in Yellowstone Park and the Beartooth Mountains, the fisherman will find splendid **cutthroat trout** fishing.

As the Yellowstone flows down into Park, Sweetgrass and Stillwater Counties, the **rainbow** and **brown trout** reign supreme and a number of prize specimens of these species have been taken from this stretch of the river. It might also be mentioned here that he who prefers the art of **white-fishing** will have no trouble in indulging in this sport to his heart's content, as long as he remains in any of the waters within the three counties mentioned above.

By the time the Yellowstone River has reached Yellowstone County, it is biologically a much different stream than it was when it left Yellowstone Park. During the summer months, prevailing temperatures of the lower Yellowstone are relatively high and this area provides good warm water fishing. Chief among these are the **sauger, walleye pike, channel catfish, fresh water drum** and **ling**.

The tributaries of the Yellowstone will also provide the angler with good to excellent fishing. Some of the more important tributary rivers and streams are the Stillwater River, Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone, Sweetgrass, Shields River, Boulder River, Hellroaring Creek, Slough Creek and many others. **Cutthroat trout** can be found in the headwaters of these and **rainbow** and **brown trout** in the lower stretches.

Missouri River

This watershed embraces the largest part of Montana and drains all the remainder of the state lying east of the Continental Divide which is not drained by the Yellowstone.

In this watershed can undoubtedly be found the greatest diversity of fishing that exists anywhere in the United States. In its headwaters can be found **grayling, cutthroat, rainbow, eastern brook** and **brown trout** while the lower stretches offer every advantage for warm water fishing ranging from **sturgeon, sauger, walleye pike** and **northern pike** to **sunfish, crappies, catfish** and **yellow perch**.

It might be well to start at the Montana-Dakota line on this great drainage system and work upstream to develop a picture of the transition from warm water to trout fishing.

There is fine **sauger** and **walleye pike** fishing in the Main Missouri from the North Dakota line to the Fort Peck Dam, especially during the spring migration of this species. **Fresh water drum, channel catfish, ling** and various rough species such as **carp, suckers, goldeye** and many others, are commonly caught in this section of the river.

Immediately below the Fort Peck Dam there is good **rainbow trout, sauger** and **walleye pike** fishing.

Some of the more important tributaries of the Missouri River are described in the following paragraphs.

Milk River

The Milk River has its confluence with the Missouri a few miles below the Fort Peck Dam. Good **sauger** and **walleye pike** fishing is found in this river.

The creation of Fresno Dam has added another fishing area to the northern part of Montana. **Northern pike, sauger** and **walleye pike** are the principal inhabitants of this impoundment.

The headwaters of the Milk River which originate in Glacier County and Canada afford some mighty fine **rainbow trout** fishing.

Fort Peck Lake

Fort Peck Lake, being such a large body of water in a sparsely populated area, has hardly been touched so far as fishing is concerned. The available fishing facilities are limited to the Fort Peck Dam area, the areas below and above the Dam, the Rock Creek area which is approached from Glendive, Montana, and the Hell Creek area on the south side of the lake which is approached through Miles City and Jordan.

Incidentally, this latter area is approached through the Badlands of Montana and the Missouri River breaks, famous in the history of the West. Many fossils have been found along this very scenic approach to Fort Peck Dam.

Another approach can be made from Lewistown in the Mosby area, coming in near the mouth of the Musselshell River. The pines area, south of the town of Fort Peck and on the north shore of the lake, is a favorite spot for many fishermen entering from Highway No. 2 on the north side of Fort Peck Lake.

Information regarding facilities available on Fort Peck Lake may be obtained by writing to the U. S. Army Engineers at Fort Peck, Montana. (Most of the developments on the lake were made by the Army Engineers for public recreational use.)

The waters of Fort Peck Reservoir, which embraces an acreage equal to all other lakes in the state combined, offer wonderful possibilities for diversified angling.

Walleye pike, sauger, channel catfish and goldeye are being caught.

A unique species, the **paddlefish** or **Polyodon**, which is often over six feet in length, is found in this lake.

Musselshell River

As we progress upstream, we come to the junction of the Musselshell which drains a vast territory in Meagher, Wheatland, Golden Valley, Musselshell and Petroleum Counties.

The headwaters of this stream contain **eastern brook, brown trout** and **rainbow**, as do several of the large reservoirs such as Martinsdale, Deadman's Basin, Harris and Sutherland.

The Musselshell River from Roundup to its headwaters affords some of the best **brown trout** fishing in Montana and ranks as a very highly productive stream. The trout fisherman might well consider this stream one of the most important in Montana for **brown trout** fishing.

Judith River

The **Judith River** which converges with the Missouri quite some distance upstream from the Musselshell is also worthy of special mention as many of its tributaries are quite famous for the large specimens of **brown trout, eastern brook** and **rainbow trout**.

One of the Judith's tributaries, Spring Creek, near Lewistown, is a good fishing stream and is also accessible to the angling public, an important feature of this stretch of water. Information regarding the fishing in Spring Creek may be obtained from the Chamber of Commerce, Lewistown.

Marias River

The Marias River was named by Lewis and Clark who thought it might be the main stem of the Missouri. The headwaters of this stream on the eastern slope of the Rockies afford good **trout** fishing.

One of the creeks which flows into the Marias heads on Three Waters

Peak in Glacier Park, from which water flows into the Atlantic (through the Marias), into the Pacific and into Hudson Bay. This example shows how Montana's Rockies stand at the peak of the continent.

Beginning with the Two Medicine River in Glacier Park, Cut Bank Creek, Birch Creek, Willow Creek and the main Marias River all afford **rainbow trout** fishing in the area adjacent to and east of Glacier Park. The Tiber impoundment has **rainbow**.

Main Missouri River

From Great Falls on upstream, the main Missouri River becomes a **trout** stream worthy of special mention and from its waters are made many fine catches of **rainbow**, **brown trout** and **whitefish**.

Continuing upstream, the impoundments created by Holter Lake, Hauser Lake and Canyon Ferry Lake provide excellent **boat fishing**. Here catches of **brown trout** and **rainbow** are making these impoundments more important to lake fishermen who desire this type of fishing. The river proper is also very good fishing.

Further upstream near Three Forks, is where fishing history is really made. For it is at this point that three major watersheds—the Jefferson, the Madison and the Gallatin Rivers converge to form the Missouri River.

Gallatin River

The Gallatin River, with its tributaries draining Gallatin, Park and Madison Counties and also a portion of Yellowstone National Park, offers a diversity of fishing for **rainbow**, **brown trout**, **cutthroat trout** and **eastern brook**.

Madison River

The Madison River, rising in Yellowstone National Park and draining much of Madison and Gallatin Counties, holds the enviable reputation of being the **most outstanding trout stream in the United States**, if not in the world.

The headwaters of the Madison rise in Yellowstone National Park and carry a wealth of minerals from the Hot Springs area. **Rainbow** and **brown trout** are supreme and the river is a paradise for the **fly fisherman**. Hebgen and Meadow Lakes, artificial impoundments of the main Madison River, are famous for the sport they offer the fisherman who trolls and even to the ardent fly fisherman.

Near the headwaters of the Madison River are located Cliff, Wade and Hidden lakes that provide excellent trout fishing, either by trolling or fly casting.

In the headwaters of both the Gallatin and Madison drainages, there are lakes that afford **golden trout** fishing, important to the backwoods packer and outdoor enthusiast wishing to explore Montana's high mountain lakes.

Jefferson River

The Jefferson River, which is the third of the Three Forks of the Missouri, is formed by the junction of the Big Hole River and the Beaverhead River. The lower regions of the Beaverhead and Big Hole Rivers are well supplied with **brown trout** and **rainbow trout**.

This is a popular drainage for fishermen of the southwestern section of the state of Montana and the fishermen coming from neighboring states west of the Divide.

In the upper regions of the Jefferson drainage is found splendid **eastern brook trout** fishing. **Cutthroat trout** are abundant in the upper watersheds of this area. It is in this area that the famed **Montana grayling** is still available to the curious angler.

The Big Hole River

The Big Hole River in southwestern Montana is very famous for its **brown trout** and **rainbow trout** fishing, and its upper watersheds afford **grayling** and **cutthroat trout** fishing. People from many states travel to the Big Hole each year to participate in this outdoor recreation.

It may be said that the Beaverhead and the Big Hole Rivers will meet the expectations of any trout fisherman, fishing with either **spinning equipment** or **dry fly gear**.

In this drainage there are many high mountain lakes that may be explored for their fishing and camping by those who wish to go into some of the back country.

Clark's Fork of the Columbia River

So far only the waters on the eastern slope of the Rockies have been covered. Let's cross the Divide and drop down into the headwaters of the Clark's Fork of the Columbia River which has its origin in Silver Bow, Powell and Granite Counties.

Practically all of its tributaries in these counties afford very good **brook trout** and **cutthroat** fishing, while **rainbow** may be found further down stream. **Brown trout** are also to be found on the western slope. The Little Blackfoot which flows through Powell County is an outstanding example of a fine **brown trout** stream.

Georgetown Lake

Of all the headwaters of the Clark's Fork drainage, Georgetown Lake, which was created many years ago by impoundment, may be considered the best lake fishing that is accessible by motor traffic.

The Fish and Game Department has maintained a good supply of

cutthroat and **rainbow trout** by stocking and regulating these species throughout the years. Many large catches and limits of fish are taken annually by both **trolling** and **fly fishing**. The lake itself is in a very beautiful setting of mountains and timberland and is an ideal location for fishing and outings.

Flint Creek-Rock Creek

Flint Creek, the outlet of Georgetown Lake, is a part of the headwaters of the Clark's Fork River.

Rock Creek, which is almost entirely within Granite County and which flows into the Clark's Fork a few miles below Bonita, is one of the finest **trout** streams on the western slope. It is mainly a **rainbow** and **cutthroat stream**. **Rainbow**, of course, are found in the lower stretches and **cutthroat** in its headwaters.

Big Blackfoot River

As the Clark's Fork passes through the town of Bonner, it is joined by the Big Blackfoot River which drains much of Powell, Lewis and Clark and Missoula Counties with its headwaters in the famous Clearwater Lakes region.

The Big Blackfoot, like many of the streams on the western slope, is not drained by a large number of irrigation diversions and is one of the outstanding **trout** streams in that region. This stream, like Rock Creek, produces principally **rainbow** and **cutthroat trout**.

Near Missoula, the Big Blackfoot River joins the Clark's Fork of the Columbia and drains a large area east and north on the west side of the Continental Divide. This drainage area affords **rainbow**, **cutthroat** and **eastern brook trout** fishing in the entire area.

Joining the Big Blackfoot River is the Clearwater River which drains the Clearwater chain of lakes (Salmon, Seeley, Inez, Clearwater and Placid Lakes.) These lakes furnish **trout** fishing and **bass** fishing.

Sockeye salmon have been introduced into several of the Clearwater Lakes and these introductions further supplement the fishing enjoyment of this region.

In addition to the **eastern brook**, these lakes also have another member of the char family — the **Dolly Varden** which is sometimes called **bull trout**. The area is most scenic and is well worthwhile for the traveling angler to explore and enjoy.

Above the Clearwater intersection is the Blackfoot River to its headwaters. This stream affords **excellent float trips** for the more hardy angler who enjoys this type of fishing. The value of the Blackfoot River from Lincoln to Missoula cannot be discounted as it is a most valuable recreational area.

The Clearwater chain of lakes and all of the area of the Clearwater drainage north and south and the Blackfoot River running east and west comprises a huge area of recreational possibilities with key passes through and into the upper South Fork of the Flathead and the Bob Marshall wilderness area. Dude ranches and guides are available in this area at all times of the year.

Bitterroot River

A few miles below the city of Missoula, the Bitterroot River contributes its water to the Clark's Fork of the Columbia. Fishing possibilities in this area are almost unlimited. Practically all of Ravalli County lies in the Bitterroot drainage and at its headwaters may be found many beautiful sub-alpine lakes which provide predominantly **cutthroat trout** fishing.

Rainbow, brook and **brown trout** are the principal trout inhabitants of the Bitterroot River. During the winter months, **whitefishing** is a very popular sport.

Lower Flathead River

Not far from the town of Paradise, the Clark's Fork of the Columbia is joined by the Flathead River. The Flathead River below Flathead Lake is a large meandering stream and catches of **cutthroat, Dolly Varden, brown trout** and **rainbow** trout can be made in this area. It, too, is a stream well suited for **boat trips**.

Flathead Lake

From Flathead Lake upward, including all of the tributaries and connected lakes of this vast drainage system, the utmost in fishing, recreation and pleasure may be expected.

At the present time, Flathead Lake is **open** to fishing **the year around** for all species of fish in open waters and through the ice. **Cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden** and **sockeye salmon** are the most sought game fish found in this lake.

However, **bass** fishing enthusiasts may find a number of protected bays and side sloughs where specimens ranging up to five and six pounds are not at all uncommon.

Perch fishing is popular to a considerable extent during the late summer months and through the winter. While the average specimens are not as large as those caught in the warmer waters in the eastern part of the state, the meat is of a very high quality.

Within the waters of Flathead Lake are found the **Rocky Mountain** and **Lake Superior whitefish** with many of these specimens averaging two to three pounds.

One of the highlights of the Flathead Lake fishing comes during the fall of the year when the many thousands of **sockeye salmon** having completed their four-year cycle of growth, reach maturity and congregate on the many gravel-rimmed shores of the lake to spawn. It is at this point that hundreds of fishermen break out snagging equipment.

Upper Flathead River

Flathead River above Flathead Lake is divided into three main tributaries—the North Fork, the Middle Fork and the South Fork. The fishing in all of these is indeed worthy of special mention and consists principally of **cutthroat** and **Dolly Varden**.

In this river system are many remote and primitive areas including the famous Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, accessible only by trail. To those who wish to sacrifice the comfort and ease of riding on the main highways and hit the back trails on foot or horseback will come the rich reward of hard-fighting **trout**.

Over half of the Glacier Park area is drained by tributaries of the Flathead. In this area are many lakes which afford fine **bass**, **cutthroat** and **rainbow trout** fishing.

Whitefish Lake, located on the Whitefish River, is most famous for its large **mackinaw trout** and good catches are constantly made from this body of water.

Swan River

The Swan River drains into Flathead Lake from Swan Lake. The Swan River drainage is about 60 miles long and is comprised of many miles of excellent **cutthroat** and **rainbow trout** fishing in the main river and its tributaries. The headwaters of the Swan River are Holland and Lindberg Lakes. There is a through highway system from Big Fork, Montana, at the confluence of the Swan River, and Flathead Lake, south through the valley between the Swan Range and the Mission Range, through the Clearwater drainage to the Big Blackfoot River. This makes an excellent large fishing area comprised of both lake and stream fishing.

Lower Clark's Fork River

From the mouth of the Flathead River, the Clark's Fork River winds down through canyons and forms Noxon and Cabinet Gorge Reservoirs on the boundary between Montana and Idaho.

These reservoirs can be reached handily and access is available from the highway for boat fishing. The lakes contain **rainbow trout** and **cutthroat trout**.

Kootenai River

The Kootenai River, situated in the very northwest corner of Montana entirely within Lincoln County, rises in Canada. It flows into Montana and through Idaho, then back into Canada, through the Kootenai Lakes and thence into the Columbia River.

This region possesses a number of outstanding streams such as the Fisher River, Tobacco River, Yaak River and many smaller tributaries in addition to a large number of mountain lakes. All of these abound with **trout** of either **cutthroat**, **eastern brook** or **rainbow** variety.

The main Kootenai River offers very good **cutthroat** and **Dolly Varden** angling.

Lake Fishing In Eastern Montana

In the development of the West, everyone considers the raising of cattle as a primary industry. Coupled with the livestock industry in later years was a program geared to increased production. With this came the necessity for water.

Through different governmental and state agencies, stock water reservoirs and lakes ranging in size from five to five hundred acres were created as catching basins for snow and rain water runoff. On the prairies of eastern Montana, throughout both the Missouri and Yellowstone River drainages, are many of these reservoirs.

Through cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Montana Fish and Game Department, these isolated waters of the prairie lands were stocked with **bass**, **blue gills**, **crappie**, **walleye pike** and **north-ern pike**.

Anyone wishing to roam over the historic prairie lands where the buffalo and antelope formerly were the only inhabitants will come upon small lakes with warm water fishing comparable with any they have experienced elsewhere.

Fisheries Management

Fish management has come to mean almost everything done to protect and improve conditions for fish and fishing. It is concerned with fish losses, including losses resulting from the shrinkage of fish habitat. It is concerned with the proper use of hatchery fish, with stream and lake improvement and rough fish eradication, with access to fishing areas, the creation of new fishing waters, and with investigation and solution of management problems. These are the chores of a fishery biologist.

Probably the most serious problem presently facing the fishery manager is the destruction of good fish habitat through such forces as water

pollution, excess removal of water, channel clearing and straightening, dam building, and siltation resulting from improper land use.

It must be realized that with suitable habitat, fish can maintain their populations. In fact, the bulk of fish caught in Montana today are wild fish, but good fishing waters are gradually being lost.

The fish hatchery is an important tool in fisheries management. Maintained in Montana are nine state and three federal trout hatcheries. One federal warm water hatchery supplies fish for suitable Montana waters. Since considerable cost is involved in rearing fish, the actual need for fish, suitability of habitat, and return to the creel must be continuously studied and evaluated.

Fishing access is becoming more important as number of anglers increase and areas available for fishing are at the same time being whittled down. Lands are being surveyed for their fishing access value and means are being taken to insure that desirable areas are retained in public ownership. When funds are available, strategic lands are purchased for fishing access.

With our ever-increasing economic development and population, we inadvertently encroach on the habitat of both fish and wildlife. We should never lose sight of the fact that destruction of fish habitat automatically eliminates the fish. Everyone should endeavor to conserve the water resource—key to good fishing.



FISHING ACCESS
(Watch for Access Signs)



RIVERS AND STREAMS

Clark Fork Drainage

Rock Creek—south of Missoula, approximately 107 acres.
Clearwater River—15 miles south of Seeley Lake.

Flathead Drainage

Flathead River—6 miles east of Somers at New Holt Bridge, approximately 5 acres.

Jefferson River

Jefferson River—3 miles southeast of the Sappington "Y". 2.29 acres.

Madison Drainage

On Madison River— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Ennis on Highway 287, approximately 70 acres.

On Madison River—4 miles south of Ennis on West side of river, approximately 27 acres.

On Madison River—6 miles south of Ennis on West side of river, approximately 30 acres.

On Madison River—12 miles south of Ennis at Varney Bridge, 5 acres.
Sun Ranch road right-of-way to public domain, 40 miles south on Highway 287.

Meadow Lake—northwest side, 5½ acres, 7 miles north of Ennis.

On Madison River—12 miles south of Three Forks, 3 miles north of Norris cut-off road, 489 acres. (4 miles of river frontage.)

On Madison River—12 miles south of Cameron on west side of river, 6 miles of shore line.

Smith River Drainage

Smith River—18 miles north of White Sulphur Springs, 3,167 acres. 4 miles of river frontage.

Stillwater Drainage

Stillwater River—6 miles south of Columbus, 4.10 acres.

Johnson Bridge—3 miles south of Absarokee, 2 acres.

Nye Bridge—3 miles south of Nye, 6 acres.

Rosebud Isle—Fishtail, 9.80 acres.

Hudson Tract—6 miles south of Columbus.

Whitefish River

Whitefish River—3.29 acres near Flathead County Airport.

Yellowstone Drainage

Rock Creek—between Red Lodge and Roberts, approximately 69 acres.

Rock Creek—between Red Lodge and Roberts, approximately 32 acres.

Rock Creek—between Red Lodge and Roberts, approximately 19 acres.

Rock Creek—between Red Lodge and Roberts, approximately 41 acres.

Rock Creek—between Red Lodge and Roberts, approximately 84 acres.

Yellowstone River—Emigrant Bridge, 2.32 acres.

Yellowstone River—12 miles above Livingston, 16.98 acres.

Yellowstone River—Pray Bridge, 2.66 acres.

Yellowstone River—9 miles below Livingston, 4.48 acres.

Yellowstone River—Columbus, 6.66 acres.

LAKES

Aarod Lake—10 miles west of Brady, 17 acres. 300 acre lake.

Blanchard Lake—2.51 acres on 160 acre lake. 1 mile southwest of Whitefish.

Boot Jack Lake—near Kalispell. 40 acres.

Broadview Pond—Broadview, 55 acres. 20 acres.

Carpenter Lake—near Eureka, 3 acres. 90 acre lake.

Cole Ponds—138.99 acres on several ponds. 8 miles northwest of Saco.

Crystal Lake—south of Libby. 60 acres.

Dailey Lake—22 miles south of Livingston, 122 acres. 160 acre lake.

Flathead Lake—south of Big Fork at Woods Bay, 12½ acres. 126,00 acre lake.

Fort Peck Dredge Cuts—140.60 acres around 60 acre lake.

Harrison Lake—39.95 acres on 600 acre lake. 3 miles east of Harrison.

Johnson Reservoir—68.40 acres on lake near Lindsay.

Kuester Reservoir—approximately 4 miles northeast of Richey off Highway 20.

Loon Lake—6 miles east of Big Fork, 2½ acres. 50 acre lake.

Loon Lake—60 acre lake. 15 miles southeast of Eureka. 0.56 acres.

Marl Lake—150 acre lake. 15 miles southeast of Eureka. 3.02 acres.

Miles City Fish Pond—1 mile west of Miles City. 20 acre lake.

Park Lake—south of Helena, 95 acres. 40 acre lake.

Savage Lake—near Troy. 100 acres.

Skyles Lake—near Whitefish, 1 acre. 40 acre lake.

Sophie Lake—near Eureka, 5.62 acres. 250 acres.

Tizer Lakes—9 miles east of Jefferson City.

Upsata Lake—10 miles northwest of Ovando. 85 acres.

No facilities available, camping and trailer houses allowed where space will permit.



Big Game

Montana's Big Game Hunting

When the leaves start turning into brilliant reds and golds of Montana's "Indian Summer" and the air has that fresh autumn feeling, then the big game hunters come to life. Dreams of again stalking that big buck begin to materialize, rifles are carefully polished and other gear is made ready. The big hunt is about to start.

In a state as large as Montana, there's a lot of room to hunt, so the anxious nimrod must decide where and when he wants to go. However, there are several factors which will affect a hunting trip, so let's consider these. First is the weather.

WEATHER

In a mountainous country, weather is an unpredictable commodity, but usually October in Montana is a vast panorama of vivid color, with the brisk, delightful weather known as Indian Summer. After the first of November, cold and snow should be anticipated. In fact, those extra woolies won't feel bad at all. The following summary is anyone's guess, but it is a fair yardstick of average weather.

September 1-15—Warm to hot—occasional rain.

September 15-30—Warm with occasional early snow storms in the higher altitudes.

October 1-30—Brisk to cool—mountain snow storms very probable.

November 1-30—Cool to cold—permanent snows arrive about mid-November.

December 1—"B-r-r-r."

The best big game hunting can be done when tracks are clearly visible after a light snowfall. Hunters are cautioned to be extremely careful with fire at all times.

EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

If properly dressed, the weather will not be a problem and long-handled underwear with wool shirt and heavy pants are standard equipment. A windbreaker jacket or parka will take care of any "unusual weather." Hunters are required by law to wear a hat, shirt, or jacket of a bright red, yellow, or orange color.

If you plan to be out more than one or two days, it is a good idea to carry a complete change of clothing in case you get wet.

A long raincoat or slicker and a broad-brimmed or billed hat will give added protection against sudden rain or snow storms, if you are traveling by horse.

Footwear is most important and pacs or insulated rubber boots are good for warmth and traction. Be sure to watch the bottoms for tread.

Mountain sides are very slippery and you should have a cleated shoe. Good warm socks and gloves or mittens are important also.

Routine equipment should include a good hunting knife, a waterproof match case, several feet of rope and a hatchet. The trip may be more profitable and pleasant if gear includes a small flashlight with extra batteries and bulbs, notebook and paper, binoculars, pocket knife, collapsible drinking cup, compass, sun glasses and photographic equipment to record your hunting expedition.

Of course, an important item is a gun. Without trying to start an argument with the small caliber enthusiasts, we suggest a big gun as proper equipment for elk and the larger game animals. Almost 40 percent of the big game hunters in Montana favor the 30.06. The .270 and .300 magnum or other guns of comparable killing power are satisfactory. Be familiar with your firearm and have it sighted in prior to arrival. Don't practice in the hunting area!

PHYSICAL CONDITION

Big game hunting is not for soft, flabby muscles. It is rugged work particularly hunting goats, sheep, bear and elk. You must expect to walk, or at least ride horseback much of the time. Try to be in fair condition before you arrive. Also expect to get up before daylight—dawn is the best time to spot game.

OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES

Montana law does not require the use of a outfitter or guide, but they will be very helpful if you are unfamiliar with the country. Persons engaged in guiding and outfitting must be licensed by the Montana Fish and Game Department. **A list of the licensed guides may be obtained by writing to the Fish and Game Department in Helena.**

Prices for guide service vary but the average is about \$30.00 to \$35.00 per day. This amount includes the cost for everything except personal gear. Your guide or outfitter will probably meet you at the nearest bus, air or rail terminal and will furnish transportation to his headquarters. Horses, saddles, camping equipment, food, cook or a wrangler will also be provided. Your guide can usually take you to an area where you will have every chance to bag your game.

The Montana Fish and Game Department does not recommend specific guides, but suggests that hunters contact one or more guides in the areas they select to hunt. Determine from them what they offer and what it will cost.

ELK (Wapiti)

This large member of the deer family is much in demand and may be hunted in several areas of the state. A careful study of the Montana big game hunter's map (available free of charge after July, by writing the



Montana Fish and Game Department in Helena) will show a number of areas open to elk.

Many factors affect elk hunting, and chief among these is the weather. Elk will remain in their high mountain haunts until snow forces them to seek better forage at the lower altitudes. Therefore, what one year may have been an excellent elk hunting area in October, may not be at all good until November of another year.

The best elk hunting requires packing into the back country, although many Montana elk have been taken by roadside hunters and those who are willing to travel short distances on foot.

Montana has areas for elk hunting which open early in the season. These usually open in September and include the South Fork of the Flathead River drainage, the Gallatin and Bitterroot.

Later in the season the elk hunter will be interested in these areas: Opening date is usually near Oct. 15.

Mineral County—Partly accessible by road but pack horses are required for the best hunting.

The herds of elk in this area are small but hunters may combine elk hunting with the excellent mule and white-tailed deer, brown and black bear hunting, which is also found in this area.

Packers and guides are available at nearby towns of St. Regis, Lozeau, Cabin City, Haugen, Alberton and Superior.

Sanders County—Elk hunting in the Cherry Creek area of this county is fairly good and hunters will also have the opportunity to take mule and white-tailed deer, brown and black bear.

Access points include Thompson Falls, Plains, Perma and Paradise.

Ravalli County—Along the west fork of the Bitterroot River drainage, the hunter will have an excellent chance to take home a trophy. In the same country, the hunter will find good shooting in the Skalkaho area and a little later in the season, along the west and south slopes of the Sapphire Mountains. Mule deer hunting is excellent in this country as is black and brown bear hunting.

Nearby towns include Hamilton, Stevensville, Corvallis, Darby, Lolo, Conner, Victor and Sula.

Granite-Deer Lodge Counties—The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area as well as Rock Creek and Flint Creek, is choice habitat for small bands of elk. The hunter can also take mule deer or black and brown bear.

Access points may be found at Drummond, Philipsburg, Deer Lodge and Anaconda.

Beaverhead County—The Big Hole area of this county is ideal elk country during the regular season and later in the year. Hunters can also find excellent mule deer hunting in this area as well as black bear.

Access points include Dillon, Wisdom, Armstead, Dell, Lima, Wise River and Melrose.

Madison-Gallatin Counties—A herd of native elk occupies the Gallatin River drainage and during the regular season hunters are apt to find a big game animal along the divide which separates these two counties. They will also find mule deer hunting, black bear and an occasional grizzly.

Access points include Bozeman, Ennis, Virginia City, Gallatin Gateway, Grayling, Cameron, McAllister, West Yellowstone, Cliff Lake, Monida and Armstead.

South and Middle Forks of the Flathead River—Although this area has been mentioned for its early elk season, it must be pointed out that it is excellent elk country during the regular season also. This is primitive country, far from civilization and plumb beautiful. It lies on the west slope of the Continental Divide. A part of this big area—the Bob Marshall Wilderness—is outstanding for its wild beauty. You'll have to sit on a horse most of the time, but it's hard to beat if you want to get way back in the hills and you'll really have to hunt—but that's what you want, isn't it?

Sun River—Across the Continental Divide from the Flathead Drainage and draining eastward, the Sun River flows into the Missouri. This is also a primitive country with a huge panorama of wilderness beauty.

The elk hunting here opens with the regular season although much of the success in this area depends on weather conditions, for the animals may prefer to remain within the confines of the game preserve until snow forces them down from their high elevations along the Continental Divide.

In Augusta, nearest point of access, in recent years elk have been noted drifting toward the sanctuary of the game range in the foothills during the entire season, thus affording good hunting during the regular season.

Hunters will also find good mule deer hunting with a few white-tailed deer, black and grizzly bears, and for the special license holders, mountain sheep.

Access points include Choteau, Wolf Creek, Valier and Augusta.

Blackfoot-Clearwater Drainage—This area is partially accessible by roads and some hunting may be done with a certain amount of foot travel. The best trips, however, require packing into the high back country.

This is the west side of the Sun River area, and elk migrate over the Continental Divide, affording moderately good hunting, depending again on weather conditions.

Access points include Missoula, Greenough, Lincoln, Canyon Creek, Ovando, Swan Lake, Seeley Lake, and Helmville.

Little Belt Mountains (Meagher County)—Moderately good elk hunting, but due to the size of the herd, most of the hunting is confined to bulls. Excellent mule deer hunting may be combined with elk.

Access from roads is possible with a fair assurance of success, but the best hunting will be found by packing in.

Nearby access points include White Sulphur Springs, Utica, Martinsdale, Melville and Stanford.

DEER HUNTING

MULE DEER

The mule deer in Montana is often erroneously called "blacktail" but is not the same species as the Columbian blacktail of the western coast. It is the most abundant of the big game in this state and is found from the brushy draws of eastern Montana prairies to timberline in the mountainous areas of the western portion.

Fine trophy and near-trophy heads are many throughout the state. Ordinarily, hunters hoping to obtain one of these big fellows must put out considerable effort, and will have to pursue them in the more remote portions of the range.

It would be difficult to designate the best mule deer range in the state as excellent hunting is found from the Dakota border to the western boundary. This deer appears amazingly adaptable, using range extending



from the badlands type near Fort Peck on the Missouri River up through the mountain ranges to the scrubby growth near the tops of the highest peaks.

Local inquiry should put the hunter on the trail of a muley almost anywhere in the state.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

This deer is a challenge to hunters, as it is usually found in heavily timbered and brushy areas. This wily rascal is found throughout the state, particularly the northwest portion in Lincoln, Flathead, Sanders, Mineral, Missoula and Powell Counties. It is also quite abundant throughout several of the larger river bottom areas in eastern Montana, particularly along the Missouri and Yellowstone.

This species of deer is quite easily distinguished by the flash of its white tail, often held nearly erect as it bounds off through the timber.

BEAR

Black bear and its color phases (brown and cinnamon) may be hunted in Montana from spring through fall, according to current year's regulations. There are a good number of black bears throughout mountainous Montana, and their numbers are barely scratched by hunters. This species is a trophy animal and its meat does not have to be used.

Dogs are not permitted for use in hunting bears. This makes bruin a real challenge to hunters, for he is a wary and crafty prey. Bears are timber dwellers, although an occasional wanderer will drift into the open areas and even into towns in search of food. The best areas to hunt are in mountainous portions of western Montana.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Known as the "white bear" to the Indians, the silver tip or grizzly is called **Ursus horribilis** by the scientific gents.

Hunting of this species is restricted to regular fall seasons, except in areas where there is an early elk season. In such cases, the grizzly season coincides with that set for elk, but closes at an earlier date, usually mid-November.

Not many grizzly are killed because of their wary nature, but their big ham-shaped tracks can be found over much of the state's wilderness area.

The North, South and Middle Forks of the Flathead River and the Mission Mountains are good grizzly hunting areas.

Grizzlies are a true wilderness species and completely shun the activities of man and civilization. They live and thrive in the remote back country. Only Alaska, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho have any significant number of grizzlies. Alaska rates first, but Montana far out-ranks other states in huntable numbers of this huge beast.

MOUNTAIN GOATS

Hunting for mountain goats is open in more than 20 areas. In several areas, there is no limit on numbers of goat licenses to be issued. Under laws set by the 1963 legislature, non-residents are limited to no more than 10 percent of the total goat licenses issued for limited areas.

Since goats habitually live in more precipitous terrain, the goat hunter should expect to do some climbing during his hunt and should take stock of his physical capabilities before heading out.

A nice goat cape makes an attractive and quite unique hunting trophy.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Many hunters consider the Rocky Mountain Bighorn as tops among game animals, both as a trophy and as excellent eating.

Generally, five areas have been open to mountain sheep hunting. One large, rugged area is open to an unlimited number of license holders. It is, incidentally, a difficult area to hunt and hunter success has consequently been quite low.

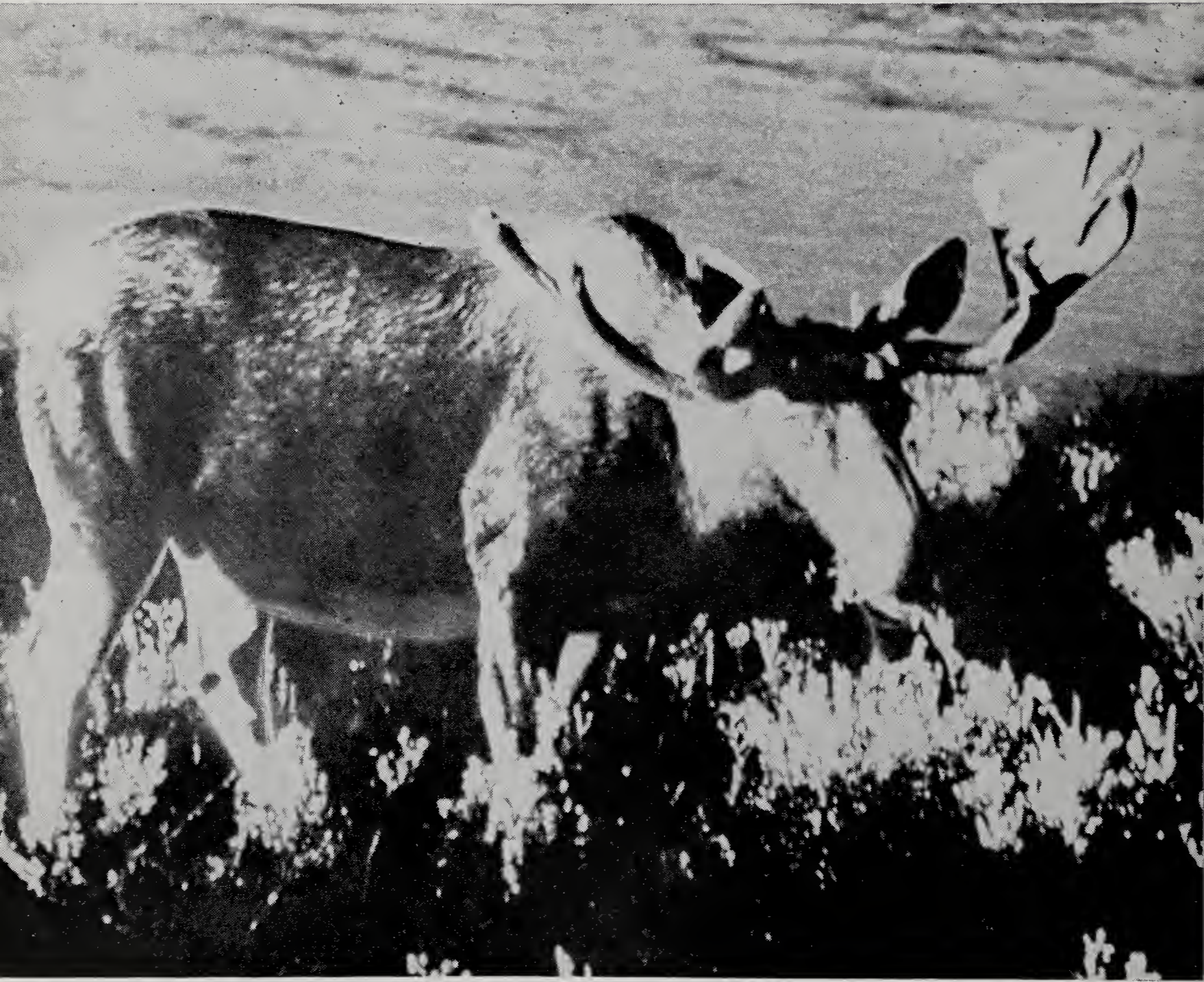
Hunting is usually limited to taking rams with $\frac{3}{4}$ curl horn. The number of sheep licenses which may be issued to non-residents in any season is limited to 10 percent of the total number of licenses allotted.

MOOSE

This majestic animal, largest of the deer family, has been a challenge to big game hunters all over the world.

Each year licenses are available in several areas of Montana for moose. Most of the moose population is found in Southwestern and Northwestern counties.

In the past, moose hunting was of lesser importance simply because the moose population was not utilized. During the 1962 big game season, over 600 moose were harvested. Some 15 years ago in "the good old days," there was no moose season.



ANTELOPE

The prairie pronghorn of eastern Montana affords excellent hunting along with deer from the Dakota border to the eastern foothills of the Continental Divide.

Properly prepared, antelope meat is a rare delicacy, and for the trophy-minded, many fine heads are to be found in Montana.

Licenses to hunt this species have been increased from the 750 issued in 1943 for the first authorized hunting in more than 40 years to the thousands of licenses which are now issued.

The big antelope areas where licenses are allocated every year include Carter, Powder River, Custer, Golden Valley, Garfield and Rosebud Counties. Smaller areas and smaller lots of licenses are issued in other areas. Twenty-dollar non-resident licenses are available only in the event licenses are left over after the general drawings in August.

Heads and Horns

In the past, Montana has produced several record trophy heads ranking among the top ten in the world. One elk head taken by Fred Mercer in 1958 ranked second in the world and rated the coveted Sagamore Hill award.

Hunters can save their big game animal heads by carefully cutting along the back of the neck bone and around the collar and skinning off the hide. The head should be taken to a taxidermist as soon as possible after the kill for best cleaning and mounting results. Every effort should be made to keep the trophy free of grease and blood.

If the hunter desires only the antlers or horns of his animal, he should be sure to leave enough of the skull attached to the horns to provide a good base.

Care of Game Meat

Remember that the best tasting game meat comes from an animal that has not been run too much and which has been killed with a clean shot.

It is of utmost importance that the animal be cleaned and cooled as soon as possible.

Dress the carcass immediately after the kill for animal heat and bacteria can spoil meat in a few hours or seriously affect the flavor. Open the stomach cavity by a careful cut starting at the base of the tail and extending to the breast bone. Then open the neck and remove the windpipe to prevent souring.

Do not cut the intestines or other viscera. Montana law requires hunters to retain evidence of sex in the dressing process.

Wipe the cleaned cavity with a cloth and cool the carcass thoroughly. Skin and quarter the meat as soon as possible or if this is not possible, hang the animal in an elevated position to allow the air to circulate freely over the entire body.

Big game should hang about ten days at 35° to 40° F. before cutting it up into standard meat cuts for storage.





*Game
Birds*

HUNTING UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Many hunters think of game birds first when they think of hunting, and of these upland game birds the various grouse species, the Hungarian partridge and the ring-necked pheasant are the first love of nearly all hunters.

Of all forms of gunning, upland game bird wingshooting is probably the most varied and demanding of skill in the use of scatterguns. Wing-shooting provides a maximum amount of thrills and requires a minimum of equipment and expense. And the hunt is by no means over when the bag is full, for the ultimate in good eating qualities are to be found in Montana's upland game birds.

GROUSE

Today, the mainstays of Montana grouse hunting are the sharptail and sage hen in the eastern plains and prairies of the state, and in the mountainous portion of western Montana are the ruffed grouse, blue grouse and Franklin's grouse or fool hen. During 1961, pheasants provided the most (39.16 percent) upland game bird hunting. Ruffed and blue grouse accounted for 16.84 percent and 11.20 percent respectively of total birds taken.



SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

The sharp-tailed grouse is the common species of the eastern prairies and grasslands of Montana. They are plump birds, weighing up to two and one-half pounds.

They get away quickly and during flight always give themselves away by cackling. Like the sage grouse, they have their population ups-and-downs, but since they occupy a much larger range, they can and do stand greater hunting pressure.

SAGE GROUSE

The sage grouse is the largest representative of this group, with cocks averaging five and one-half pounds in weight. They were formerly abundant in 15 states. At present they are found in only 11 states and are hunted in eight. These are Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

RUFFED GROUSE

The ruffed grouse is a bird of the tangled alder and willow thickets along most small stream courses in the western one-half of Montana's land area.

Where it has learned the lesson of wariness from contact with civilization, it offers probably the best sport of any of the mountain birds. The flush is always noisy and, if possible, the bird will put some obstacles between himself and the hunter.

BLUE GROUSE

Blue grouse are birds of the high-timbered mountains. They usually move into lowlands during spring where they mate, nest, and rear their young. Autumn finds them again moving into highlands to high alpine parks and meadows and in the dark fir forests where they spend a great deal of time in the trees. The blue grouse is one of Montana's finest game birds and offers the sportsman a chance to get into the mountains during Montana's beautiful and delightful Indian Summer of early fall.

FRANKLIN'S GROUSE (FOOL HEN)

Franklin's grouse is associated with spruce and lodgepole forests and is usually found near water. Only in portions of our northwestern counties and in some of the primitive areas can it be considered at all common.

Its gullible nature has given it the name of "Fool Hen".

GROUSE SEASONS

Hunting seasons for both prairie and mountain grouse are usually opened concurrently. Seasons are usually in September.

Best sharp-tailed grouse hunting is found in the dry-land wheatfields in southeastern Montana, in the breaks along the Missouri and in the rolling foothills of Judith Basin County.

Mountain grouse hunting is found in most mountainous country. Most hunters will avail themselves of roads to the higher ridges and then work out likely stream bottoms and ridges.

Specific information on seasons, dates and bag limits may be obtained after August 15 each year by writing the Montana Fish and Game Department at Helena.

PARTRIDGE

Montana has two species of partridge—the Hungarian and the Chukar. The Hun has been hunted for many years, but it was not until the 1959 Legislative Session that the Chukar was defined as an upland game bird. Hunting is allowed on Chukars in limited areas.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

This fine game bird is a native of India and is about the same size as the familiar Hungarian partridge. Color of the Chukar is blue-gray, throat white outlined with black, belly white, flanks beautifully marked with black and chestnut, legs, feet and bill are red.

Chukars inhabit open, precipitous slopes. They provide a unique and vigorous type of hunting but are not widespread in Montana. During 1961, Chukars accounted for only 0.20 percent of total birds taken.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

The Hun has taken hold best in the plains habitat where there is much open country devoted to wheat farming interspersed with grasslands. They tend to flock together in family groups, or coveys, which lie fairly well to a dog. These birds are wary, scatter widely when flushed and often fly far. Like the ring-necked pheasant, these fellows are masters in the art of skulking and running.

Open seasons each year vary according to current abundance and bag and possession limits are established by the Montana Fish and Game Commission in August.

Best hunting in normal years may be found in the vast dry-land wheat farming areas such as the Judith Basin, the areas surrounding Great Falls, and the highline area composed of counties in the Milk River drainage.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT

The ring-necked pheasant supplies more hunting than any other Montana upland game bird. The species was introduced into our state as early as 1895, but it was not until the late 1930s that they came into their own.

In general, the pheasant is found in greatest numbers along the stream bottoms and throughout irrigated valleys and benchlands below a 4,500 foot altitude. Here the combination of longer growing seasons, diversified farming, ditch banks, and marshy cattail bottoms provide the essential roosting, hiding and nesting cover as well as an abundant food supply.

The pheasant season generally is open on a state-wide basis during late October and early November for about a 20 to 30 day period. The better pheasant areas are the lower Flathead Valley between Polson and St. Ignatius; the Sun River Irrigation Project, particularly in the vicinity of Fairfield; the irrigated croplands in the vicinity of Conrad and Valier; along the lower Yellowstone River Valley, the Milk and Musselshell Rivers and in other irrigated valleys in both eastern and western Montana.

Although many a rooster is bagged without a dog, it is a good idea to use one. The pheasant is unsurpassed in the art of hiding when crippled, and it takes a lot of well-placed shot to put him down for good.

WILD TURKEYS

In January of 1955, five tom turkeys and thirteen hens received from Wyoming were released in the Longpines area of Carter County, Montana. Through a trapping and transplanting program, a few imported turkeys have been expanded into several turkey flocks and their success has exceeded the hope of even biologists working with the program.

A limited number of turkeys are hunted each year on a special license basis. Non-residents must possess a Class B-1 or B-2 license before they are eligible to get a turkey license.



Migratory Waterfowl

Hunting of waterfowl is governed by federal regulations and bag and possession limits are set each year by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Since Montana is split between the Pacific and Central flyways, regulations will vary according to area.

Some of the best duck hunting is to be found along the high-line of Montana which is located in the north-central part of the state along the Milk River drainage. Good duck hunting may also be found in the water areas in the mountainous portion of western Montana.

Among the puddle ducks, the hunter will find **mallards** to be the most abundant species in the state. Early in the season **canvasbacks**, **redheads** and **baldpates** make up the bulk of the diving ducks found in Montana.

Canada geese or **honkers** predominate in Montana's wild geese population, and the beautiful **snow goose** is found in surprising numbers through central Montana during the fall hunting season. Freezout Lake near Fairfield, Montana, is an exceptionally good area for **snow geese**. The **white fronted goose** can be found in huntable numbers in one area of Montana only. This is in the northeast corner of the state near Plentywood.

Snow goose hunting has not been allowed in Madison, Jefferson and Beaverhead Counties. This precaution is a protective measure for the **Trumpeter Swan** which in flight is often mistaken for the snow goose. The **Trumpeter**, once near extinction, has made a comeback in the federal refuge at Red Rock Lakes, Montana.

Forests



National Forest Wilderness Areas

There are parts or all of eleven National Forests in Montana. They cover 16,000,000 acres and include three Wilderness Areas, one Wild Area and five Primitive Areas. These Wild, Wilderness and Primitive Areas are open to hunting and fishing with the regular Montana license.

All Wilderness, Wild and Primitive Areas are closed to mechanized travel. Some of the main access trails leading to these areas are also closed to motor scooters; these trails are posted.

Bob Marshall Wilderness — 950,000 Acres

The Bob Marshall Wilderness area was established by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1940. It now represents a consolidation of the older Pentagon, South Fork and Sun River primitive areas. It is located along the Continental Divide south of Glacier Park and extends down on both sides to include the headwaters of the South and Middle Forks of the Flathead and the Sun River.

Here are found the hearts of the summer range of three major elk herds and some of the finest back country fishing left in the West. Here too, is one of the last strongholds of the black spotted native cutthroat trout, unaffected by artificial introductions.

Unbelievable scenic beauty is highlighted by a vast escarpment known as the Chinese Wall formed by the huge Lewis overthrust. Its height averages about a thousand feet and length extends over twenty miles along the Continental Divide with only three passes through which saddle stock can travel.

Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness — 157,803 Acres

This is a rugged section of the Continental Divide along the headwaters of Rock Creek and branches of the Bitterroot and Big Hole Rivers. The region summers an important elk herd, and mountain goat frequent the alpine peaks. Deep mountain lakes here are famous for their fishing.

Beartooth Primitive Area — 230,000 Acres

A high glacier-covered plateau-type range, this area includes Granite Peak, the highest point in Montana. Here, also, is the famed Grasshopper Glacier in which hundreds of thousands of grasshoppers were trapped and which may now be seen encased in the ice.

The area is located at the headwaters of the Stillwater and Rosebud Rivers and drained to the east by Rock Creek. A multitude of glacier-formed alpine lakes afford spectacular fishing. Mountain goats trans-

planted by the Fish and Game Department have added an additional big game species to the present elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep and bear.

Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness — 251,930 Acres (in Montana)

Largest of the wilderness areas in the United States when the portion in Idaho is included, this area has a total acreage of 1,239,840 acres. The portion in Montana includes the Bitterroot Range along the Montana-Idaho divide. Steep-walled canyons and high rugged peaks make up a bulk of the terrain.

In these alpine formations are found some of Montana's finest mountain goat range. Elk from the Selway herd drift in and out of the state in this area and offer a sporty type of back country hunting.

Rapidly flowing mountain streams make for some of the best white water fishing in the state.

Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area — 89,900 Acres

This region of high peaks lying between the Kootenai and Clark Fork Rivers is in the western portion of Montana. Glacier-formed lakes and mountain streams afford good fishing for the adventurous angler.

Big game, particularly deer, grizzly bear, mountain goats and mountain sheep are found in this area. It is one of the more difficult of the back country regions to traverse. Established trails are few. Thus traveling in its interior represents a real challenge to those who wish to enjoy this truly remote area.

Mission Mountains Primitive Area — 73,340 Acres

Spectacular glacial and snow fields above timberline characterize the Mission Wild Area which is located on the east slope of the Mission Range, within the Swan River drainage.

Mountain goats and grizzly bear find this high mountain region particularly to their liking. Fishing is excellent in the streams and mountain lakes.

Spanish Peaks Primitive Area — 49,800 Acres

This rugged region attains an elevation of eleven thousand feet in some places. It is located on the Gallatin-Madison Divide at the headwaters of Hellroaring, Spanish and Cascade Creeks. Moose are frequently seen along the stream bottoms and brushy snowslide areas.

Mountain goats have been introduced into this ideal alpine range, and the high mountain lakes and streams provide excellent cold water fishing.

Absaroka Primitive Area — 64,000 Acres

Lying just north of Yellowstone National Park is this remote mountainous region. Access is gained by trail through several high passes leading

from the headwaters of the Boulder River and also from the Stillwater River past Lake Abundance.

High divides must be crossed to enter this region from the west. These high trails are often blocked by early snow storms in the fall. Because of this, elk hunting has been allowed in this wilderness during mid-September.

Wilderness-type fishing during the summer months is excellent in several lakes and in the mountain streams.

Gates of the Mountains Wild Area — 28,562 Acres

The most recently created wilderness tract, the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area, was established by the Chief of the Forest Service on March 25, 1948. It includes the picturesque limestone formations that lie immediately adjacent to a canyon waterway, cut by the Missouri.

This region was first described in the Journals of Lewis and Clark. Indian writings on the rock walls present an interesting link with the past.

Mountain goats, established in the region by the Fish and Game Department, are an added attraction for the many visitors.

State and National Forests

(Hunting and fishing is allowed in all of the State and National Forests with the proper license.)

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via Interstate 15; U. S. 91, U. S. 287, State 41. Headquarters—Dillon.

Special Attractions: Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area; Big Hole Battlefield Monument, Sacajawea Memorial Area; Bannack (first territorial capitol of Montana); historic Virginia City, Tobacco Root, Madison, Gravelly, Snowcrest and Continental Divide Ranges; Madison, Ruby, Beaverhead and Big Hole Rivers, many streams and alpine lakes.

Facilities: Thirty-four public camp and picnic sites with 233 family units; Rainy Mountain Ski Area 30 miles west of Dillon. Resorts, hotels and cabins in or near National Forest. Nearby towns: Dillon*, Wisdom*, Jackson*, Lima*, Ennis*, Virginia City, Sheridan*, Wise River*. Excellent fishing and hunting (deer, elk, moose, goats, antelope.)

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via Interstate 15; U. S. 91, 93, 12; State 43. (Part of this forest is in Idaho.) Headquarters—Hamilton.

Special Attractions: Bitterroot Valley and Bitterroot Mountains, mountain lakes, hot springs, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area (largest in the nation when the Idaho portion is included); Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area; St. Mary's Mission Church and Fort Owen. Excellent lake and stream fishing; big game hunting for bear, elk, deer, mountain goats; pheasants and mountain grouse.

Facilities: Seventeen public camp and picnic sites with 76 family units; winter sports are at Lost Trail Pass on U. S. Highway No. 93. Resort, hotels, cabins and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Missoula*, Hamilton*, Corvallis, Stevensville*, Darby*, Sula*.

CLEARWATER STATE FOREST

Accessible via State Highway 20. Headquarters—Missoula.

Special Attractions: Clearwater River, nearby lakes, ghost towns and camp grounds, fishing, hunting (bear, deer, elk).

Facilities: Several camp sites and picnic areas throughout Seeley Lake recreation area.

COAL CREEK STATE FOREST

Accessible via U. S. 2 and 93 to Columbia Falls. Approximately 25 miles north of Columbia Falls. Headquarters—Missoula.

Special Attractions: Glacier National Park, North Fork of Flathead River, freshwater streams. Hunting, fishing; hunting includes elk, deer, bear and moose, west side of Glacier National Park.

Facilities: Camp ground and picnic areas. Adjacent towns: Columbia Falls, Whitefish, Kalispell, West Glacier. Numerous dude ranches in the near vicinity.

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via Interstate 90; U. S. 10, 31, 2, and 85; Montana Highways 7 and 8; and South Dakota Highway 8. (Part of this forest is in North Dakota and South Dakota). Headquarters—Billings.

Facilities: Twenty-two public camp and picnic sites with 203 family units. Grizzly Peak Ski Area near Red Lodge.

Special Attractions: Magnificent views from Beartooth Highway. Snowcapped peaks and high plateaus; Granite Peak, 12,799 feet, highest point in Montana. Grasshopper Glacier near Cooke City; lakes, glaciers, ice caverns, 900-foot Woodbine Falls, excellent trout fishing, big game hunting for elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep and bear; Beartooth Primitive Area. Nearby towns: Ashland*, Red Lodge*, Absarokee, Laurel, Big Timber*, Nye*, Billings, Cooke City, Columbus.

DEER LODGE NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via Interstate 90; U. S. 10, 91; State 287. Headquarters—Butte.

Special Attractions: Tobacco Root Mountains; Mount Powell; Flint Creek Range; Echo and Georgetown Lakes. Excellent fishing; big game hunting for deer, elk, mountain goats, bear, moose. Nearby towns: Butte*, Deer Lodge*, Boulder*, Anaconda, Whitehall*, Philipsburg*.

Facilities: Twenty-seven public camp and picnic sites with 333 family units. Cable Mountain Ski Area, 15 miles west of Anaconda.

FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via U. S. 2, 93; State 28. Headquarters—Kalispell.

Special Attractions: Bob Marshall Wilderness Area (710,000 acres on Flathead National Forest) with massive Chinese Wall natural rock formation; Mission Mountains Primitive Area (73,340 acres); spectacular mountain valleys, glaciers, and glacial lakes; excellent fishing; big game hunting for deer, elk, moose, bear (both black and grizzly), mountain sheep and mountain goats.

Facilities: Fourteen public camp and picnic areas with 147 family units; Big Mountain Ski Area at Whitefish; resorts, cabins, hotels and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Whitefish*, Columbia Falls*, Coram*, Kalispell*, Hungry Horse*, Polson, Ronan.

*Location of U. S. Forest Service Ranger Stations; National Forest maps and hunting and fishing information available.

GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via U. S. 10, 191. Headquarters—Bozeman.

Special Attractions: Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area, beautiful Gallatin Valley, Crazy Mountains; Spanish Peaks and Absaroka Primitive Areas; canyons and spectacular waterfalls; excellent fishing in many lakes and streams; big game hunting for bear, deer, elk, moose, mountain goats and mountain sheep. Scenic drives through Gallatin Canyon, Boulder Canyon and Yankee Jim Canyon.

Facilities: Fifty-seven public camp and picnic areas with 404 family units; Bridger Bowl Ski Area 23 miles northeast of Bozeman; hotels, cabins and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Bozeman*, West Yellowstone*, Livingston*, Big Timber, and Gardiner*.

HELENA NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via Interstate 15; U. S. 91; State 281. Headquarters—Helena.

Special Attractions: MacDonald Pass over the Continental Divide; Big Belt and Elkhorn mountain ranges; Gates of the Mountains Wild Area (28,562 acres); scenic boat trip on Missouri River to Gates of the Mountains; Figure-Eight scenic drive near Helena; scenic Blackfoot country in Lincoln area.

Facilities: Nine public camp and picnic areas with 164 family units; resorts, cabins, dude ranches. Nearby towns: Townsend*, Helena*, Wolf Creek, Lincoln*.

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via U. S. 2, 10, 10a. (Part of this forest lies in Idaho and Washington). Headquarters—Sandpoint, Idaho.

Special Attractions: Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area (89,900 acres); Noxon Rapids reservoir; Selkirk Mountains; lake and stream fishing; big game hunting for black bear, white-tailed deer and mule deer.

Facilities: Two public camp and picnic areas in Montana with eight family units. Nearby towns: Thompson Falls*, Noxon, Mont. and Sandpoint*, Idaho. (NOTE: most of the Kaniksu National Forest is in Idaho.)

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via U. S. 2, 93; State 37. (Part of this forest lies in Idaho). Headquarters—Libby.

Special Attractions: Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area (89,900 acres); Whitefish Range, Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon and Fisher River. Good lake and stream fishing; big game hunting for black bear, white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose, mountain goats and mountain sheep.

Facilities: Seventeen public camp and picnic areas with 126 family units; Turner Mountain Ski Area 23 miles north of Libby; hotels, cabins and dude ranches. Nearby towns: Libby*, Troy*, and Eureka*.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via U. S. 89; State 21, 287. Headquarters—Great Falls.

Special Attractions: Bob Marshall Wilderness Area (240,000 acres in Lewis & Clark National Forest); Chinese Wall and Continental Divide; scenic limestone canyons; Little Belt Mountains; good stream and lake fishing; big game hunting for deer, elk, grizzly and black bear, mountain sheep and mountain goats, antelope; Sun River elk range, Kings Hill, Judith River, Crystal lake.

*Location of U. S. Forest Service Ranger Stations; National Forest maps and hunting and fishing information available.

Facilities: Eighteen public camp and picnic areas with 230 family units. Kings Hill Ski Area 70 miles southeast of Great Falls, Montana. Good hotel, motel and dude ranch accommodations: Nearby towns: Lewistown*, Great Falls*, and White Sulphur Springs*.

LINCOLN STATE FOREST

Accessible on Route 20. Headquarters—Missoula.

Special Attractions: Lincoln recreation area. Unimproved camp grounds along Big Blackfoot River. Access to primitive areas. Cabin camps and dude ranches.

LOLO NATIONAL FOREST

Accessible via U. S. 10, 10a and 93; Route 20, 209. Headquarters—Missoula.

Special Attractions: Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area (251,930 acres in Montana; 7,780 acres on Lolo National Forest); Mission, Bitterroot and Swan Mountain Ranges; Continental Divide; excellent stream and lake fishing; big game hunting for elk, deer; pack trips and scenic drives around Seeley Lake; Lolo Trail, Lewis & Clark Highway, Buffalo Park, Rock Creek.

Facilities: Twenty-three public camp and picnic areas with 274 family units; Pattee Canyon public picnic area; resorts, dude ranches; Missoula Snow Bowl Ski Area 14 miles north of Missoula. Nearby towns: Missoula*, Ovando, Superior*, Alberton, Drummond, St. Regis*, Plains*.

STILLWATER STATE FOREST

Accessible via U. S. 93. Station 17 miles west of Whitefish. Headquarters—Missoula.

Special Attractions: Whitefish Lake, Upper Whitefish Lake, Whitefish Divide and Swift Creek, North Fork of Stillwater River, Big Mountain Ski Course at Whitefish. Fishing and big game hunting includes deer, elk, bear (both black and grizzly) and moose.

Facilities: Three public camp grounds and picnic areas. Nearby towns: Whitefish, Kalispell, Columbia Falls, Eureka.

SULA STATE FOREST

Accessible via Highway 93. Headquarters—Missoula.

Special Attractions Nearby: Bitterroot River, Bitterroot Valley, Bitterroot Mountains, Big Hole Battlefield.

SWAN RIVER STATE FOREST

Accessible via Highway 20 to Seeley Lake turnoff from the south, and **Highway 35** to Bigfork from the north on **State 35**. Station on highway at Goat Creek. Headquarters—Missoula.

Special Attractions: Swan Lake, Swan River Mountains, numerous fresh water streams, Swan River, beautiful forests, fishing, hunting; big game hunting includes deer, elk and bear, scenic drive.

Facilities: Three public camp grounds and picnic areas. Nearby towns: Bigfork, Kalispell, several cabin camps at Swan Lake.

THOMPSON RIVER STATE FOREST

Accessible via North Highway 2 and from the South **10a** and **State 28**. Headquarters—Missoula.

Special Attractions: Rugged mountains, beautiful forests, Thompson River, fishing; hunting includes deer, elk and bear. Scenic drive.

Facilities: Camp grounds, cabin camps and dude ranches nearby. Towns within driving distance: Kalispell, Libby, Thompson Falls, Paradise, Plains.

*Location of U. S. Forest Service Ranger Stations; National Forest maps and hunting and fishing information available.

Parks



National Parks

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone National Park are located in Montana. These are at Cooke City via U. S. Highway 212, at Gardiner via U. S. Highway 89 and at West Yellowstone via U. S. Highway 191. Rail, plane and bus connections are met by Park bus service at the nearby larger cities.

Yellowstone Park's regular season is from June 10 to September 10. Hotels are open June 21 to September 9. Tourist cabins, cafeterias and service stations are usually open from May 10 to October 15, depending on weather conditions. It is advisable to inquire locally about weather and road conditions after October 15.

No fishing license is required within the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, as this privilege is included in the entrance fee. However, certain restrictions apply to some waters in the Park, and fishermen must make inquiry regarding regulations at the time of entrance.

Among the species of fish found in Yellowstone Park are the rare Montana grayling and cutthroat, rainbow and brown trout or Loch Leven. Yellowstone Lake offers good fishing, and boats and tackle may be rented. Visitors will enjoy the unique Fishing Bridge on the Yellowstone River, between Yellowstone Falls and Yellowstone Lake.

Headquarters of Yellowstone National Park are at Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming. **Inquiries may be addressed to:** Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth, Wyoming.

Information about reservations may be obtained from: The Yellowstone Park Company, Reservations Department, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

All of scenic Glacier National Park is located in Montana and may be reached by motorists by U. S. Highway 2, 89 and 93. Rail, plane and bus service is also provided.

The regular season for Glacier Park usually opens June 15. Hotels and cabin camps are open until about September 10. Roads along the boundary are usually open about May 15 and the Going-to-the-Sun Highway is usually open June 15. The highway across Logan Pass is usually clear until October 15, weather permitting. However, after September 10, it is advisable to inquire locally about road conditions.

No fishing license is required inside the Park boundaries. This privilege is included in the entrance fee. The lakes and streams of the Park support fine populations of cutthroat, eastern brook, rainbow and Dolly Varden or bull trout. The large mackinaw trout are found in St. Mary's Lake, Crossley and Waterton Lakes. The opening of the fishing season coincides with the State of Montana fishing season and closes October

15. Fishermen are asked to report their catches to the nearest park ranger for inclusion in his creel census.

Headquarters of the Park are at West Glacier. **Inquiries or comments about the Park should be addressed to:** Superintendent, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana.

For information concerning rates or reservations, write to: The Glacier Park Company, East Glacier Park, Montana, (between June 1 and October 15) **or** The Glacier Park Company, 1310 Great Northern Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota, (between October 16 and May 31).

Montana State Parks

Lewis and Clark Cavern — Largest limestone cavern in the Pacific Northwest, Lewis and Clark Cavern is located on U. S. Highway 10S, just 47 miles east of Butte. The caverns are easily accessible by car after a short drive of three miles from the highway. Guided tours start May 1 through September 30 and the tour takes about one and one-half hours. A picnic area is provided nearby with tables and fireplaces.

Bannack State Monument — This ghost town was the first territorial capitol of Montana. Picnic area, camping, for the historically minded visitors. Monument is 21 miles west of Dillon on U. S. 91.

Bitterroot Lake State Park — Located 20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of U. S. Highway 2 at Marion. The park is equipped with a lodge and sleeping quarters and is used as a youth camp in the summer months. There are also camp facilities, picnic tables, fireplaces, etc., for the public.

Canyon Ferry Recreational Area — On the Missouri River 20 miles east of Helena off U. S. 12. Camping and picnic facilities available.

Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw — Located 16 miles south of Chinook off U. S. No. 2, this is the latest addition to the system. It is historical site of the last great Indian battle of the Western frontier—the Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and General Nelson Miles in command of the U. S. Army.

Flathead Lake State Park — Adjacent to U. S. Highway 93, this park is 15 miles north of Polson. It is equipped with picnic tables, fireplaces, toilets, and has easy access to the lake. Camping is permitted and trailers will find space available.

Fort Owens State Monument — Located near Stevensville off U. S. 93. It is being restored and is an interesting historical site.

Hell Creek State Park — 26 miles north of Jordan off Montana Highway 20 on the south shore of Fort Peck Reservoir. Recreation area here is more sheltered than at Rock Creek. Long trailers should not attempt the winding road. Fishing, boating, swimming, and camping.

Hooper State Park — Located at the edge of Lincoln, off Montana 20. Picnic and camping facilities are available.

James Kipp State Park — 65 miles north of Lewistown on Montana 19. Picnicking, fishing, swimming, boating and camping.

Lone Pine State Park — Located on the outskirts of Kalispell off U. S. 2, this park provides a scenic view of the entire Kalispell area.

Lost Creek State Park — Features cascading Lost Creek Falls as the creek flows through scenic bottom of a 3,000-foot-deep canyon topped with towering limestone pinnacles. Park is equipped with picnicking and camping facilities and can be reached from U. S. Highway 10a near Anaconda.

- Makoshika State Park** — Located at the south edge of Glendive off U. S. 10. Picnic facilities are available. Spectacular scenery of badlands is well worth a few minutes' drive.
- Medicine Rocks State Park** — 11 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7. Fantastic sandstone formations draw the visitors from far and near.
- Missouri Headwaters State Monument** — Three miles east of Three Forks and three miles north of U. S. Highway 10 at Trident Junction is one of Montana's most historically interesting sites—the headwaters of the Missouri River. Camping facilities and limited space for trailers available.
- Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area** — 18 miles northeast of Malta off U. S. 2. Picnicking, fishing, swimming, boating and camping.
- Rock Creek State Park** — 35 miles south of Fort Peck on the east shore of Fort Peck Reservoir. Directions should be obtained at Fort Peck or Glasgow. This park may also be reached via Montana Highway 18 from Circle. Free picnic tables, fireplaces, change house and shelter house.
- Thompson Falls State Park** — 2 miles west of Thompson Falls off U. S. 10a. Picnicking, fishing, swimming, boating and camping.
- Tiber Reservoir Recreational Area** — 18 miles southwest of Chester off U. S. 2. Day Use Areas are located on both sides of the dam near the old Turner Bridge crossing on the Bootlegger Trail. Picnic and camping facilities are available. Fishing and boating.
- West Shore State Park (Flathead Lake)** — Located 20 miles south of Kalispell and is reached by U. S. Highway 93. Picnic tables, fireplaces and toilets have been built. Parking space for trailers is not available.
- Whitefish Lake State Park** — Located little more than a mile from the city of Whitefish, this park offers the scenic atmosphere where picnicking and camping facilities are available. Park is located off U. S. Highway 93 and close to Glacier National Park.
- Yellow Bay State Park (Flathead Lake)** — On the east shore of the lake 20 miles north of Polson and adjacent to State Highway 35. Excellent beach and picnic tables, fireplaces and toilets. Camping is permitted and there is a limited space for trailers.

Good Luck Sportsmen!!

We've done all we can, including rubbing our pet rabbit foot on this paper, to get you started on a Montana hunting or fishing trip.

Please be careful—and don't shoot until you're sure! Ask permission to hunt or fish on private property.

Watch your matches, cigarettes and campfire — the game depends on the food and cover of that country you hunt.

If you get confused, just remember to take it easy. People don't stay lost very long, and even in Montana the streams run downhill. If you walk far enough you should arrive at Portland or New Orleans via the Columbia or the Missouri-Mississippi.

But most of all, relax and enjoy the mental, physical and spiritual well-being that comes from your time spent in Montana.

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